

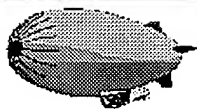
WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, May 03, 2002

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
L10	L9 and (fluid energy)	7	L10
L9	L8 and (milled or milling or mill)	148	L9
L8	triamcinolone acetone	921	L8
L7	L6 and (drug or pharmaceutical)	17	L7
L6	mill\$ same helium	183	L6
L5	I4 and (drug or pharmaceutical)	4	L5
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
L4	fluid milling	56	L4
L3	L2 and helium	4	L3
L2	fluid energy milling	349	L2
L1	(milling or milled) and helium	2584	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Periodic Table



Helium

For blimps

Atomic Number:	2
Atomic Symbol:	He
Atomic Weight:	4.00260
Electron Configuration:	1s ²

History

(Gr. helios, the sun). Janssen obtained the first evidence of helium during the solar eclipse of 1868 when he detected a new line in the solar spectrum. Lockyer and Frankland suggested the name helium for the new element. In 1895 Ramsay discovered helium in the uranium mineral cleveite while it was independently discovered in cleveite by the Swedish chemists Cleve and Langlet at about the same time. Rutherford and Royds in 1907 demonstrated that alpha particles are helium nuclei.

Sources

Except for hydrogen, helium is the most abundant element found through out the universe. Helium is extracted from natural gas. In fact, all natural gas contains at least trace quantities of helium.

It has been detected spectroscopically in great abundance, especially in the hotter stars, and it is an important component in both the proton-proton reaction and the carbon cycle, which account for the energy of the sun and stars.

The fusion of hydrogen into helium provides the energy of the hydrogen bomb. The helium content of the atmosphere is about 1 part in 200,000. While it is present in various radioactive minerals as a decay product, the bulk of the Free World's supply is obtained from wells in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The only known helium extraction plants, outside the United States, in 1984 were in Eastern Europe (Poland), the USSR, and a few in India.

Cost

The cost of helium fell from \$2500/ft³ in 1915 to 1.5 cents /ft³ in 1940. The U.S. Bureau of Mines has set the price of Grade A helium at \$37.50/1000 ft³ in 1986.

Properties

Helium has the lowest melting point of any element and is widely used in cryogenic research

because its boiling point is close to absolute zero. Also, the element is vital in the study of super conductivity.

Using liquid helium, Kurti and co-workers and others, have succeeded in obtaining temperatures of a few microkelvins by the adiabatic demagnetization of copper nuclei.

It has other peculiar properties. Helium is the only liquid that cannot be solidified by lowering the temperature. It remains liquid down to absolute zero at ordinary pressures, but it can readily be solidified by increasing the pressure. Solid ^3He and ^4He are unusual in that both can be changed in volume by more than 30% by applying pressure.

The specific heat of helium gas is unusually high. The density of helium vapor at the normal boiling point is also very high, with the vapor expanding greatly when heated to room temperature. Containers filled with helium gas at 5 to 10 K should be treated as though they contained liquid helium due to the large increase in pressure resulting from warming the gas to room temperature.

While helium normally has a 0 valence, it seems to have a weak tendency to combine with certain other elements. Means of preparing helium difluoride have been studied, and species such as HeNe and the molecular ions He^+ and He^{++} have been investigated.

Isotopes

Seven isotopes of helium are known: Liquid helium (He^4) exists in two forms: He^4I and He^4II , with a sharp transition point at 2.174K. He^4I (above this temperature) is a normal liquid, but He^4II (below it) is unlike any other known substance. It expands on cooling; its conductivity for heat is enormous; and neither its heat conduction nor viscosity obeys normal rules.

Uses

- as an inert gas shield for arc welding;
- a protective gas in growing silicon and germanium crystals and producing titanium and zirconium;
- as a cooling medium for nuclear reactors, and
- as a gas for supersonic wind tunnels.

A mixture of helium and oxygen is used as an artificial atmosphere for divers and others working under pressure. Different ratios of He/O_2 are used for different depths at which the diver is operating.

Helium is extensively used for filling balloons as it is a much safer gas than hydrogen. One of the recent largest uses for helium has been for pressuring liquid fuel rockets. A Saturn booster, like the type used on the Apollo lunar missions, required about 13 million ft³ of helium for a firing, plus more for checkouts.

Liquid helium's use in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) continues to increase as the medical profession accepts and develops new uses for the equipment. This equipment has eliminated some need for exploratory surgery by accurately diagnosing patients. Another medical application uses MRE to determine (by blood analysis) whether a patient has any

form of cancer.

Helium is also being used to advertise on blimps for various companies, including Goodyear. Other lifting gas applications are being developed by the Navy and Air Force to detect low-flying cruise missiles. Additionally, the Drug Enforcement Agency is using radar-equipped blimps to detect drug smugglers along the United States borders. In addition, NASA is currently using helium-filled balloons to sample the atmosphere in Antarctica to determine what is depleting the ozone layer.

Costs

Materials which become super conductive at higher temperatures than the boiling point of helium could have a major impact on the demand for helium. These less costly refrigerant materials could replace the present need to cool superconductive materials to the boiling point of helium.

Sources: CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics and the American Chemical Society.

Last Updated: 12/19/97, CST Information Services Team